BUSINESS NOTICES.

To It has become a Proverb among the old and young of all classes, that Knox manufactures the lightest, cheapest and best hat, either white or black in the city. The material, the model and the finish of the Knox hat cannot be mirpassed by any manufacturer, whether he comes from Puris or sot. Knox makes emphatically as American hat which he challenges the world to beat and sells is at the low price of \$4. Call at No. 120 Pulton st., for hits of his manufactures.

"No North, no South, no East, no West," is ROWE TO RAFFERTY & LEASE, inventors and manufacturers of the Deguerroctype Hat, who sell their model Drab Beaver and Penni Feli and the low price of \$3 and \$4, and two each purchaser his likeness neatly inserted in the top of his hat, without additional charge. RAFFERTY & LEASE, No. 57 Chatham, opposite Chambers, and on the course of Fears and Chalbarness.

Corner of Fear and Chathamets.

Gentlemen's Drab Beaver, Silk, a d other Summer Hata selling off uncommonly low, as the sulest their is destrous of disposing of his entire stock previous to enlarging his establishment and making other proparations for the Fail Trade.

J. W. Kellhode, No. 128 Canal-st.

J. W. Kellhode, No. 128 Canal-st.

The most wonderful ascent this year, surpassing the rockers, balloons, &c., on the 4th, is the hight to which Williams, the Hatter, No. 156 Fultons in, has "gone up" in the estimation the public. His beautiful Hats are worn by all the "dons" in the y. Call at his store, two doors from Broadway.

MOULTON, PLINFTON, WILLIAMS & Co., No. 6 Accounts to take charge of their cash and books. None need apply unless they possess superior qualifications for the action, having had accounts to take charge of their cash and books. None need apply unless they possess superior qualifications for the station, having had compensed to their cash and properly and their compensation will be given. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, &c.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL AND NIBLA'S GARDEN—Di-

restly opposite is the calebrated Hostery and Under-Garment manufactory of

where may be found one of the most extensive and select varieties of UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSERY, to be found at any one place in this country. His motto is, "The very best goods at prices generally paid for inferior qualities." SUMMER SURRING UNDERVESTS, FOR LADIES, GEN-TLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—Those who want enjoyment in warm weather, at a small cost, buy at No. 14 Sowers.

There may be found a complete assortment of the celebrated Zophyr Undergaments, so necessary for protection and comtact at this season. Give them a total.

A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiera. A Carp.—Taylor's new Saloon is now open in Broadway, corner o Franklinet. The Hotel will be open to the public as or about the first day of September heat. He takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the patronage hithern extended to him, and appea for a communance of the same in his new enterprise.

Paying dear for your whistle is now understood to be getting a ride in an advertising conveyance (worth 6) conte) for setting a ride in an advertising conveyance (worth 6) conte) for sothing and dearing "some" for the goods you buy of the propostor.

L. L. Youver, Clothier, No. 27 Courtlandton, New-York, offers no lails, though be "a based" not one jet of his plan of selling a good a till at a six price. Call and see

Traveling Baskets, Carpet Bags, Children's Carsekeeping Articles, Yoys, Ac., constantly sept on hand, and casonable prices. Call and examine. J. Kautooo, Getters, originally introduced, and stall extraories; manufactured by Garristit, of No. 256 Rowers, are extendingly popular with the ladies, who pronounce them the nextest and most confortable articles ever manufactured for traveling purposes. His stock of all kinds of feet covering for indices, misses, masters and children, is very large, and his prices exceedingly cheap. LABIES' GAITERS FOR TRAVELING, &c .- The Linen

and his prices exceedingly cleans.

Ladies going in the country, wishing their supply
of Shore, can find at Millers's, in Caralist, Ladies' Gater Boots of
all the fashionable at let, at 12; 18; and 18; per pair. Laties' Slippers,
Thes, Bus sins, and Tottle Slippers, from a upward, with Boys' and
Children's Boots and Shore, at equally law prices.

J. B. Shiller & Co., No. 134 Canalist.

Fowners & Wells, Phrenologists and publish-

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—GAYLER'S PATENT
ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States
of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goyfin's Impenstrable Desame Locks; the sest fafes and Locks combined in the world. Depot
so. 192 Pearlet, one door below Naiden-iane, formerly No. 31 Juliu-st.

17 233 .- BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye and Wig Sectory is removed to Ne. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain Sectorial well-served tame is a sufficient gravative to all who pat-rough him, that their weather on the letter supplied by him than at any other cetablishment in the world.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.—Removed by and act of the Legislature from Balleton to Poughtkepsise. Object, to are an audient in pleadings, trial of causes, extempore speaking, &c., as well as in the science of law. Next term begins on his September. A catalogue, stating particular sent by request directed (post paid) to

Electricity.—Pulvermacher's Patent Hydro electric Chains have (since their introduction) had the greatest success ever attained by any curative agent in the world, in all descess enough from discrete or from deschinty of the nearons system, from obstructions in the vessels, from a topid state of the circulation, from obstructions in the vessels, from a topid state of the circulation, from obstructions and invigaration but maintain successful, population that standards and invigaration but makes the standard of the season of the entropy of the season of the calculated to act wonderfully beneficial in case of dysagens and of calculations, the obstate that it is a season of the seas Electricity.-Pulvermacher's Patent Hydro electricity

SEWING MACHINES.—The best possible seam, as al EXMINO MACHINES,—The Deat possible seam, as at telligent persons know, as that made by the saidler and showmake his two threads, leaving a fair stitude on both sides. This seam is the right quantity of morad in it, and is the sense as that made by ager's Sewing Machines. The machines that form a seam with a fair to the one side and after a seam with a fair to the one side and all cases as masswer no good purpose. The grandow as effect machines are freely exhibited, and are for sain at the office. Broadway.

I. M. SINGER & Co.

If you want to get your Hair Dyed tolook Natural use Hanny Gardners Water of Tartauts. Sold or applied by the inventor H Gardners, first premium Wig and Toupes manufac-turer. The only manufacturer of the celebrated Bengola Wigs, No. 6 Warrenet, N. M.B.-- Private Ruoms for Bylog.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1853.

end it to us through the Post-Office. Frice 124 cents a w

TO CORRESPONDENTS. is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a gazantee of kin good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Mo notice can be taken

SEE THIRD PAGE 43

In Senate, yesterday, the bill to authorize the Super, visors of New-York City to raise money by tax was passed. The Jones's Wood Park bill was postponed until to-day, and the Supply bill made the special order for the same day. Several bills of minor importance were

In Assembly, the day was nearly consumed in a worthless debate upon approving the Journal of Friday. There was some talk upon the Impeachment resolutions.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen last night appointed a Committee to attend to the reception of President Pierce, and voted an appropriation to pay the expenses. The other Board will probably take up the subject this

The late Mexican Minister, Senor Larrangar, took leave of the Fresident yesterday, making a valedictory enestof considerable length, which we publish among & mente, the new Minaceabrief

THE PRESIDENT N EW-YORK.
We seldem have a good word to say in favor of our Aldermen, and now that their days are numbered, we prefer to let them sink quietly into their political graves, unwept, unhonored and unsung. But what they hid the other night,-whatever their personal motives,-merits praire. They refused to vote five thousand dollars for the reception of President Pierce, who is coming to witness the inauguration of the Crystal Palace, on the 34th of this month. In this we think they were right

For our part, we cannot see why the President may not come and go like other people. This Government has become so strong, or in other words, the popular base is so widened and solidified at the same time, that we do not require to gild the apex of the pyramid. The world has been so ruthlessly humbugged with the fetish of Government-with its military pomp, sacred pomatum. and concatenated swindle-gag, that positive simplicity is difficult to teach even on this side of the scean. There Is always a certain set who wish to render the honor paid to a Chief Magistrate a regal affair, and a necessary index of popular sovereignty vested in him. They actually persuade themselves that such parade is neces sary to the conservation of society. Unhappily, however, for this argument it is precisely in countries where there is most parade of the kind there exists least aincere love and respect for the Chief Magistrate. In Persia, for example, for a Shah to be poisoned is almost as common as for one to reign. In Russia, to strangle the Emperor is considered the Magna Charta of the bles, and it was said of the Emperor Alexander at his coronation that he was preceded in the cortege by the assassins of his grandfather, followed by the assassins of his father, with those who were to be his own assassins on either hand. The French have been preeminent for the superb parade with which they surround

sovereign, whatever else may. In England ne sovereign has ever been so simple in her court as Victoria, and none accordingly so secure or so respectable. And if the Presidents of the United States are safe from the tragic vicissitudes which mark the careers of sovereigns in Europe, it is due to the short periods of their official service, attended for the most part by a simplicity corresponding to the popular nature of their office.

If, however, there are any of our citizens who, in a civil, military, or gastronomic capacity, wish to receive the President, there can be no one to forbid it, only it would be more proper to have the expense of the pageant or the feed borne by private subscription than by public tax. Still, we think it would be a hight of sublimity worthy of a Democratic nation to let him come as the private citizen, who has bonor enough in being the confidential servant of 20,000,000 of severeigns. Besides, think of this broiling weather. It is impossible that Mr. Pierce should desire to be shown up Broadway and down the Bowery, with the thermometer at 96, stifled by a crowd and enveloped in the dust of Arcularius, hat in hand, sweating and bowing to the throng. If he is a man of half the sense we take him for, he will greatly prefer the comfort of seeing the Crystal Palace in a quiet way like one of the People. Accordingly, we vote with the Aldermen, against the appropriation of \$5,000 out of the Treasury for his re-

SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

That this is a great country, it would be absurd to question; that it is inhabited by a remarkably smart, go-ahead lot of fellows is equally beyond a doubt; and that its people have before them a destiny of unequaled power and magnificence we solemnly believe. But at the same time it is not perfect; the critical eye has no difficulty in detecting serious blemishes in the present state and usages of even our best society: while we have rid ourselves of some useless baggage and many painful obstructions that check the industrial and political progress of our brettren in Europe, it is more than probable that we have developed some vices and follies of our own, whose exposure, chastisement and correction we may think unpleasant for the moment, but really ought to be grateful for. Some time since our primitive and vulgar manners got a scoring from Mrs. Trollope, whereat American vanity lustily growled, but from which American sense has duly profited. So it has been in the advice received from other foreign critics; even Capt. Basil Hall's lessons on the proper mode of eating eggs have not proved altogether useless; and any writer, who will trankly tell us what are our forbles and wherein we are ridiculous in the eyes of strangers of distinction, may do so with certainty that he himself will be round'y abused, and that his suggestions will be carefully looked into. The patient may sputter and make grimaces at the medicine, but, if it has any virtue, it is pretty sure to do him some

American society we this morning transfer to our columns, have passed the limits of truth and fairness, is a question which the mass of readers will be likely at first to answer with a decided affirmative. No doubt they may now and then be found guilty of exaggeration as to the facts they allege. We do not believe the average of women's education in this country, nor the relations of parents and children to be such as one of them describes. Nor is the tone of the same writer suggestive either of good judgment or mauly sincerity, but rather of a person of deficient brains, excessive vanity and pretensions which have met with deserved disappointment, and prompt to corresponding severity in he treatment of a people who have faded in the honor due to so great a man. Much more respectable is the spirit of another of these writers who proclaims the odel Republic to be a humbug, with the American Museum for its symbolic temple, and the proprietor of that establishment for its hierophant, and who in the same connection disrespec fully says that "humbug is Barnum idealized, and Barnum is humbug personified And yet he too, errs, as all must err who aim merely to pronounce a one sided judgment. His judgment on this country is like criticising the play of Hamles with

Hamlet omitted. But it is not for the sake of what is false in these disquisitiens that we lay them before our readers, but sim, ply because they contain some truth worth our consider. ing. Though written with a view to undeceive those simple-souled Germans, who fancy that in emigrating to the New World they are going to an earthly paradise Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or pisces they will certainly be read with interest and possibly with profit, on this side of the Atlantic as well. we hand them over to the public without further con troverting or assenting to their positions or arguments, Let each reader laugh at their blunders and exaggerations, condemn what is false, and lay to heart what is true in their observations. One or two general suggestions will, however, not be out of place.

A fact which European critics of America never remember, is that the society they find fault with is made up almost exclusively of what is known in the Old World as the common people. We all have risen from the ranks, and necessarily have something of the original rudeness about us We have not enjoyed the refining influences of aristocratic examples and culture. We wear dear clothes and live in dear houses, with dear furniture, for we can afford it, but there are some things which cannot be bought and which we have not got. The expensively dressed men who parade themselves in the windows of our hotels and disgust the observer by the inartistic sprawl of their legs and persons, are but one or two removes from peasants in educati wand manners. Such are we nearly all,-a nation of parenus, thank God! with the energy, the practical power and the courage of success, but with the faults of superficiality, excessive self-reliance, brusqua ness, and a little occasional swagger. Now, the French or German traveler or scholar reflect what his own nation would be if its upper classes, the with their traditional culture and hereditary elegance, courtesy and refinement were suddenly removed, and the common people losse under democratic institutions to work out a new destiny for themselves ! Supposing that order were maintained, and things followed their natural development, would that nation be able in two or in five generations to reach a point on which a French petit-maitre or a German rationalistic philosopher would look with satisfaction and prenounce t very good! Or would not our philosopher find every thing quite as much out of the way as he now finds America !

Another fact which renders it difficult for a German or a Frenchman to attain a just idea of America, is that they come here without knowing anything of England, while this country can be philosophically understood only by one who is acquainted with that one. Not only is our language English, but our laws, the structure of our houses, our modes of living, our social system and relations all are essentially the same as those of the British people. Ignorant of this fact, and assuming, as parrow minded people often do, that the customs of their own country are alone good and beautiful, these continental grumblers at America often find the most desperate fault with some novelty to them, whose origin very likely dates back to the Norman conquest. They may be entirely right, nevertheless, but in such a case it would be more correct not to represent the objectionable thing as an original production of the Americans.

In fact, there are not many things which can be set down as original with any people. Every nation, even the American, owes perhaps quite as much to the past and to other countries as it creates in the present for itself. Still it does not appear true that this nation is their monarchs, but that did not save their heads in the Reign of Terror; it did not protect Napoleon, Charles

The gigantic public works, the canals, railroads and teles

The gigantic public works, the canals, railroads and teles more imitative and less original than others. It does not

graphs that cover the land are not mere reproduction of greater and grander things abroad. Nor are our clipper ships, - which in respect of mere beauty are the most perfect creation of human genius since Gothic architec. ture,-an imitation. Nor is the general condition of the

people an imitation. But our rationalist philosopher will exclaim that all these are material things, that what he complains of is spiritual and intellectual deficiency, and that in fact this people are sinking in a very slough of materialism. Now, we esteem at the highest value all spiritual and intellectual good, but is it not possible that there is some cant in this talk about materialism? In fact is not material well-being the foundation of all social improvement? And was such a thing ever heard of as a nation becoming corrupt by attaining material abundance through its own industry! Never. War, plunder of other countries, colonial extortion may corrupt and rain an empire, but the pursuit of wealth through labor. science and invention can only be productive of good, and can never depress a people in the moral or mental scale. It is time less were said on materialism. or that it were said more intelligently. We repel entirely the assertion that the prosperity of the American Union has been accompanied by a deterioration of its citizens, and is to be regarded with anxiety or alarm. There is not too much of it, but too little. And let our disappointed adventurers in the New World console themselves with the faith that this vast movement of industry and enterprise; this incomparable production and general distribution of wealth; this victorious effort of man, unfettered by hostile laws, caste, or by taxation, struggling with nature, subduing the earth, and clearing up the continent for the abode of untold millions -though perhaps but a coarse material affair, is still the freest and grandest undertaking of modern society. It is the founding of a new state and a new culture, and in view of this great and momentous result, history and criteism may afford to be lenient to the short comings and occasional faults of the workmen. America is not such an intolerable and uninteresting country after all. At any rate wait a century or so and then see how it is.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

In an obscure corner, and the obscurest type of The

New-Orleans Delta, appears the following:

"First District the st—Junes Lange.—Tacquetts—to ease in which the plaintiff sough to re-over her freedom. Ste declares she was legally manufaited in 140, and continued to erloy her freedom till near the beginning of 1815, when she was reach and put in jail by defendant. Lembeth, and afterwards carried to his plantation, where she has been compelled to work until March, 1822, when he was sent to this city. She sues to recover her freedom. Stated in det near the same of most near the surface of the state of the thoust is arrive. On hearing the case, Judge Larce gave judgment in decreeing the plaintiff to be free, but allowed no demages or wages."

It is difficult to characterise the monstrosity of such a New-Orleans Delta, appears the following:

It is difficult to characterise the monstrosity of such a proceeding as this. Here is a free American woman, seized as a slave in 1845, and kept in bondage eight years on a plantation. Enabled finally, by what means the above curt and bald statement does not explain, to get a hearing in a Court of Justice, the Judge at once pronounces that her pretended master has no right over her, or in other words that he has kidnapped her and deprived her of liberty for that period. Of course Mr. Lambeth is an estimable citizen! and the upright and learned Judge gives no damages to a woman for being deprived illegally of her liberty for eight years!

The New-Orleans press has not one word on the trial-no comment-no breath of indignation. Such is the peculiar institution. What has the Coteon-press of this City to say. Speak up, Messrs, of The Express, Journal of Commerce and Courier and Enquirer. At 1-tms least assure us once again in this connection that Uncle Tom's Cabin is a mere tissue of the imagination.

PRUDENT VIEWS.

The New-York Times announces a doctrine of exten} sive scope and characteristic profundity, which we hast en to incorporate into our columns. In noting upon the the nomination of Mr. H. C. Carey as Governor of New-Jersey, which we mentioned on Monday, our cotemporary says:

on Sockton and Wilght in more appared to the unless made without any deguine or shame. And that unless made upsenditure in usit offect is object, there is too much easen to anti-lipide in the success of the last Guneruato-tal coatest, when Gov. For was elected under mon-poly officence, by five thousand majority. With Mr. Cstey's interestints, and the unqualified methicy of the Councaines, upon personal as well as political grounds, we are morely confident of his detect. His long and brilliant norsely confident of his deteat. His long and brilliant retriers in the cause; his well deterved reputation as an economic and stateman; his measureless superiority in all the recommendations of a true man, would be precisely the respectation statiopating and result. With a different ant of opposition than the corrupt use of money, there could be no doubt about it. As it is, we should extremely regret to find he views of The Register reserved with the hand agree in."

We have been under the impression that to attain to any thing it must be earned. To be a leading politician or a leading anything else, we have thought one must be able to lead. But here we have the doctrine that a man, to succeed, must be inferior. Mr. Carey has done se many good things: he has been the Coryphans of the anti-monopolists; he has reduced the monopolyunder \$100,000 a year; he has battled for justice r its own sake; he is the most prominent man in New Jersey in defense of her rights; he is an ecousist and a statesman-but with all this he is just the man that should not be nominated as Governor of the

He is obnexions to the monopoly! Washing-· ctl.mgs and was equally obnoxious to Sime her dthis was the reason him but all that was wrong. cled out a man who had no ene-They sh mies-who was too o scure to have excited opposition. According to this, let service henceforward be a disqualification. Let cant our mediocaty reign throughout. Let chicken-hearted numbskulls occupy the high places, and bold reformers be thrust into obscurity. Let the dunce at school be put at the head of the class, the quack take the place of the scientific man, the prudent do-nothings and cat-alls assume rank and responsibility. Let Mr. Facing both-Ways and Mr. Facingno-Way be the here of the hour, and let the New-Jersey Monopoly live forever.

DEMOCRACY.

We live in a progressive age, and trust, therefore, that Democracy has improved since 1847, when Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, in his speech in Congress on tea and coffee, digressed into pepper and mustard in regard to Mr. Polk's administration :

to Mr. Polk's administration:

"But, in conclusion, he must be permitted to say, he wished to Almighty God that the whole American people could be assembled in this city—that there was some kind of an amphitheater constructed, capacious enough to contain the entire voting p pulsion of the United States, and that they were convexed for a short period of time, and the ceil that now conceals from their views the army abuses could be drawn assiste, and they be permitted to take one calm survey, one find and dispassionate view of all the core syrings of the entire proceedings of things under this Government: of all the intriguings of officers in authority, from the highest to the lowest, I would not say they would have violent hands upon an edifice designed therety, from the highest to the lowest, I would not say they would lay violent hands upon an edifice designed by its tempers to be sacred and perfect in all its parts, and tear it into ten thousand pieces: I will not say they would rush upon it in a state of precipitancy with the resistless and devastating stury of some mighty tempest; no, I have too much confidence in their forbearance to behave of form moment. But I feel well assured of one thing, and that is, they would are up and tear of temperatures that have been faring and have facility; they would turn some mighty stream through the August Stable until it was thoroughly cleaned from the commands with that has been prying upon the life blood of the republic too long. The people will, the people mist take things into their own hands.

My Johnson did not quit the party as one might sup-

Mr. Johnson did not quit the party, as one might sup-

pose, but continues his fealty. At present he is Dem eratic cand date for Governor of Tennessee.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Southern Telegraph Office, cor, of Beaver and Hanover-ste

Affairs at the Capital. Special Disputed to The N. V.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1823. Several Correspondents make light of the misunder standing between Buchanan and Marcy concerning instructions. I have upmistakeable and wholly reliable authority for stating that serious difficulty does exist, and is still far from being amicably arranged. Mr. Buchanan is spunky and Mr. Marcy is firm.

Judge Nichelson did write the article reading. The New York Evening Post and The Buffalo Republic, out of the

party, notwithstanding the contradiction. Minister Soule is here and spent an hour to-day with General Gadsden. The latter leaves to-morrow.

Jas S. Green, of Missonri, the new Charge to New Granada, is here. Sam Medary is to have so connection with The Unio but will proceed to Chili. The report that Judge Nicholson sthe Editor of The Union, is unfounded; should be

come so, the fact will be formally announced. John L. Nelson, of Maryland, is appointed Consul to Turks Island, and Dr. E Worral of Delaware, Consul to Matanuas.

The President's Visit to New-York.

The statement that the President has determined to de cline public receptions on his proposed trip to New York is ington on Monday, and remain in Baltimore that night will reach Philadelphia on Tuesday, and, leaving there on Wednesday, will arrive in New-York on the evening of that day. His suite will comprise Secretaries Gutbrie and Davis, Attorney-General Cushing, Postmaster-General Campbell, and Mr. Sidney Webster.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1355 Senor Larranzar, the late Mexican Minister, accompa-nied by the Secretary of State, was to day received by the President in a final official interview, and closed his mis sion by the delivery of the following address:

sion by the delivery of the following address:

"Ms. Persiners: Having been honored with a new mission. I now perform the last of my duties, by placing in the hands of your Excelency, the corresponding latter of recall. A little more than one year has elapsed since I began to discharge my functions. The sentiments which I then expressed have constantly been the guide of my conduct. Penetrated with the importance of the matters that have been treated. I have devoted to them all my attention, endeavoring to obtain a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the same, based upon principles of justice without ever losing sight of the respect and consideration. tion, endeavoring to obtain a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the same, based upon principles of justice without ever losing sight of the respect and consideration which nations munishy owe to one another. Matters of grave import are always attended with difficulties in the course of treatment, which the equity, and high intelligence of Governments enable them to overcome, it is truly a source of great satisfaction to me that during the period of my mission, peace and good understanding between the two Kepublics have been preserved. I offer up my wishes that these relations may never be altered for the sake of both—and I retire with the hope that in the solution of the pending questions the pirit of justice, conciliation, mutual respect and good will may prevail, trusting that the pradence of the two Governments is, and the desire to preserve peace, will prevent any deviation from this pandic course, by each conceding what is must proper to their mutual interest which can be none other than what rectified and imparitative require. The proofs of consideration and regard which I have received during my residence in this country have produced a most agreeable impression upon me. My gratified has been perfecularly excited by the kindness with which your Excellency has been the present qualities which have rendered you writty of the chinguished position your Excellency occupies among your fellow currents.

To this address the President responded in appropriate

General Almonte was then presented to the President,

and having delivered his credentials, spoke as follows: MR. PRESIDENT: The letter which I have the honor of MR PRESIDENT: The letter which I have the honor of placing in your Excellency's hands accredits me to the Government of the United States of America in the character of Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipocentiary of the Republic of Mexico. The Mexican Government deering nething clos than to cultivate and draw closer each time the good relations of friendship waich helpidy exist between that notion and this, in travicing that, my worthy predecesor should go to file a Mission of the atmost importance in another country, walcout that his piace might be silied up without delay by methor representative, and upon me has failed the lot of being selected to a octivate a charge. In temporary says:

"Any other rame will, we think, serve better than that of Mr. Carey. He has been for a half-dozen years the evil genius of Joint Companies. He has been for a half-dozen years the evil genius of Joint Companies. He has been in the disciplination of the approximation of Commissioners to investigate their affairs. His lab era have resembled in the disciplination of Commissioners to investigate their affairs. His lab era have resembled in the disciplination of extensive defallments the recurring of the managers to continue pupular sentiment by concessions been ribbed to be a managers to continue pupular sentiment by concessions been ribbed to be a manager to continue pupular sentiment by concessions been ribbed to be a manager to continue pupular and the part of he managers to continue pupular sentiment by concessions been ribbed of the companies of the managers to continue pupular and prosperity of two saster nations, who, in virtue of a fine and considerations, should always live in peace and good understanding; for it is only by so doing that they will should be expended to his disciplination of default of the disciplination of the appearance of the managers of the companies of the disciplination of the managers of the disciplination of the managers of the disciplination of the disci

To this address, the President also respoded extemp necusly, in a happy and impressive manner, and the terview then terminated.

It is uncerstood that the command of the fishing ground squadron has been assigned to Com. Shubrick.

The Minister to Central America. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1853 The Republic of this morning says the regate Columb is waiting at Pensacola to take Hon. Solon Boriar et of Cet trai America. Nothing, however, is known of that gendman's movements, he not having communicated with th State Department since he left Washington.

Later from Bucnes Ayres.
BOSTON, Thursday, July 7, 1854. The Swedish brig Alfrield, from Bu-nos Ayres May T

nine days later, arrived here this morning. She reports in port ship Gondola, for New York, leading; barks Loon, em Boston, arrived 22d : Thorndike, for New York soon Reman, uncertain; brig Cronst alt, discharging; schooner Henry A. Burling, from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour uncertain.

The advices by this arrival state that in consequence of

the informality of the blockade all vessels which arrived previous to the 13th May had been admitted and were allowed, to June 3, to discharge and load. Since then the blockade had been rigorously enforced and had been acknowledged by all the foreign Agents.

The accounts represent the city as still closely beseiged by land and sea, and that the negotiations between the belligerent parties mention of which was made by the previ ous arrival, have again falled, and consequently been bro-

The negotiations for peace by the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers had been broken off, as it had been found impossible to come to terms.

The House of Representatives had authorized the issue of ten millions of paper money to carry on the war which the Government was determined to prosecute to the last the Bank amount to \$211,000,000, worth about six cents

All kinds of Provisions and Fuel were becoming scarce in Buenes Ayres, and the receipts of produce had totally The shipment of hides for the past month had not reached

one-eighth of the quantity required for England alone, and abould the war continue, she will have to look to some oth er quarter for her supply. There are no quotations for The English packet arrived on the 21st of May, with

£30,000. Exchange had been sold in England at 69s., which was an advance. On the first reports were in circulation that a systematic attack upon the town by the forces of Urquiza would be

Ounces closed at 200.44.

A collision occurred between the Utah steamer and one of the provincial squadron. A sew shots were fired, and the Utah then haused off. The Brite h Packet of the latest date, says, after chronicity g the arrival of the Prince mail steamer, that rumors are rife of important resolutions having been adopted by the Constituent Congress of Santa Fe, depriving Urquits of Provincial Directorship, and authorizing Buenos Ayres to send twelve deputies to Congress, against two from each of the other provinces, and ordering the siege of Buenos Ayres, and the rebellion in the prevince to be raised and abandoned under the penalty of excemmunication.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 7, 1853. The steamer America reached her wharf here at o'clock this evening, and her mails for the South will be forwarded by the early train to morrow. We find nothing of importance in our papers

dition to e news received via Halifax.

Later from Rio Janetre.

PHILADELPHIA. Francisc, July 7, 1833.

The ship Grey Esgi., from Rio Janetco, 5th June, has arrived at this port. The Ludwig sailed for New York on the 4th Lett at Rio Jacetco, U.S. frigale Congress, arrived on the 2d-from La Plata, to sail for home on the 15th June; says Ozark, from New York for California; Agnes, for New York waiting cargo, Highdyer, from New York, for California, repairing, to sail is a few days; borks Cabbarine Angusta, New York for Australia, waiting orders; Carton, New York for Australia, repairing Branette, for New York, Antelope, for Baltimore, Coal, from Baltimore via Behin, all loading, J. ha G. Calley, from Baltimore, waiting; Lecocq, do. W. G. Gibbs, from Baston, do. Martha Clark, from New York, do. Morgan Dew, from Richmend, Nancy, from Baltimore, magentain.

The Grey Eagle has made the shortest passage ever made between the two ports—30 days. She brings a fall cargo.

between the two ports—30 days. She brings a full cargo of Coffee. The health of Rio Jaceiro had considerably improved.

The nearth of Kio Jaceiro had considerably improved.
The province was quiet. The authorities were exercising
the greatest vigilance for the suppression of the slave trade.
Business was extremely inactive, owing to the scarcity and
dearness of Coffee.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A part of the Baltimore train for this city, was thrown off the track near Wilmington, by a piece of wood being maliciously placed across the rails. The locomotive, tender, and express and baggage cars were thrown off, the two latter being broken in fragments. The passenger cars were unjointed.

Three persons got on the train between the express and Three persons got on the train between the express and baggage cars at Wilmit gion, unknown to the Conductor, to avoid paying the fare. One of them, name unknown, was instantly killed, and the other two, named James Riddle and John Jeffrey, residing in this city, were badly injured. The Company offers a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the miscreant who placed the wood on the track. The two injured mee, it is said, cannot survive. P. M.—The verefit of the jury exomerates the Railroad Company as d officers from all blame in the matter. The deceased has been recognized as J. M. Jones, of Southwark—be left this city with Jeffery, one of the injured. Riddle cied in the hospital at 6 of cook this evening, and Jeffery is in a sinking condition and cannot live till morning.

A meeting of citizens is to be held to night, to make arrangements for the reception of President Pie

National Convention of Colored Men.

The Convention of Colored Men had a long session last

The Convention of Control aim and a long session test, evening, when they debated a report submitted by the Committee on Social Position, &c.

The debate was continued through this morning's session, when the report was rejected by a large vote. The opposition to it arose from the fact that it alwocated distinctive schools for colored children, and regarded the blacks mainly as consumers.

his its mainly as consumers.

In the afternoon session, the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Temperance reported. Many speeches were made and much time was consumed in discussing non-cess trads, for which the Convention seems to have a consumed to the convention of the conven natural aptitude.

The ***sion* are largely attended, and the Convention is

earning the reputation of being practical and business like

Hendrickson, the Murderer, found Guilty.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 7, 1833.

Hendrickson has been found guilty of the murser of his wife. He has been sentenced to be executed on Friday. August 6.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7, 1833.
The boy Connor, who was sentenged to be hung to an ar-tow for the murder of Capt. Hutchinson, has been re-gressed by New Orleans papers of Friday are to hand. They contain no news of importance.

The New-Orleans and Washington Telegraph. CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 3, 1833.

At the meeting of the spockholders of the Now-Orleans and Washington Felegraph Co. held hereto-day. S. Mowry, Jr., merchant, of this city, was elected President of the Company, Mr. Alexander, the late President, having de-

Destruction of a New Clipper Ship by Fire. The buil of a chipper ship of 1 500 turns on the sto as at the Yard of Thomas E. Knight, at Caoe Ehrabeth, was no tirely destroyed by fire this morning. She was building for Nathanel Blanchard, of this city. Loss probably \$30,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE-EXTRA SESSION. SENATE ALBANY, Thursday, July 7, 1688.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

To authorize the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co. to rrow meney. To sutherize the Supervisors of New York to raise incorporate a Cemetery Association in Chenango

The Jenes's Wood Park bill, being the special order was

The dithorize the New York Baptist Union to increase - number of its Trustees.
Authorizing the Buffato and New York City Railroad
to construct a branch of their Road to Burns.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN had leave to introduce a all no repeal the act to familiate the service of process Mr. BEEKMAN objected to having it sent to the Judi

clary Committee to report complete.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN said the bill passed, was so passed in a total misapprehension of its effect.

Mr. VANDERBILT moved that the Canal, Supply and hills be made the special order for to morrow

great to.
The bill in relation to the Saperior Court and Court of name Pleas in the City of New York was passed.
The bill to facilitate the trial of a aut in which the title Tribity Church is involved was lost—Ayes 16, Nays 6. Mr. BABs OCK moved a reconsideration, which was of ered, and the bill was tabled. The Senate then adjourned.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Whate.
The SPEAKER stated the business before the House to be the approving the Journal of Friday last. Debate ensued. [Our Assemble report is incomplete.]
AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR resumed the floor, and concluded his marks upon the main question.

Mr. CHAMPLIN followed. He claimed first that the names of the other individuals alleded to as engaged in the conspiracy should not be stricken out from the article specifying the offense. Without these names the article would be offective, and so far as this article is concerned

would be defective, and so far as this article is concerned the process disposable bequashed.

He produce documents to show that the names of con-spirator-werp becausery to show a conspiracy. He also sammed the official conduct of Mr. Mather with reference samined the official content of Mr. Mather with reference of the Canal Lettings, replying to the position of the gen-eman from New York (Mr. D. B. Taylor) and specifying to wrong acts of which he claimed Mr. Mather was guilty to asked no one to vote for the articles on account of the quest of Mr. Mather, he was not driven to that request

quest of AR. Asserts
r reasons for such a vote.

He was led to conceive from the remarks of the gentle.

He was led to conceive from the remarks of the gentle
on from New York (Mr. D. B. Paylor), that the request
has set t simply to break his fall in case of the failure of the
florts to prevent a trial. He could not times!f insinuate
like indeed, be believed that Mr. Mather desired boundly

like indeed, be believed that Mr. Mather desired boundly.

his. Indeed, he believed that Mr. Mather desired bouest hat these charges be brought before he grouper tribunal file was shocker at the convex adopted by the professe riseds of Mr. Mather, in seeking to strike out the arthi-of impeachment and thus blass forever his reputation of reverting a trial before the constitutional tribunal, (a tri venting a trial before the constitutional tributial. (a t ich Mr. M. himself sought) after voting an impeachm against him.

The debate was continued by Messre. Hendee, D. B. Tay-

The debate was continued by aware findings. It is a few forms of the first that the first pattern of the americment was adopted.

morton of Mr. HENDEE to strike out the first arti-

Hon. Arthur Livermore, formerly Chief Justice of New Hampshire, died at Campton on Friday last, aged 87. The eceased, the third son of Hon. Samuel Livermore, was bern at Londonderry, July 26, 1776; was upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1790 to 1816; a Representative in Congress the first four and the last two years of Mo

roe's administration, and from that time till 1833 upon the

bench of the Common Pleas.

PROFITS OF A Law SCIT .- On the 3d of December, 1852. the ship Georgia was wrecked on Long Beach, N. J., and libeled (for salvage we presume) by Thomas Bond. After eighteen months of inigation, the U.S. Court at Trenton need the matter by a distribution of the sale of said ves sel to the libeliant. Thomas Bond. The proceeds amounted \$1,005, the whole of which was swallowed up in the costs of the Court, except \$29, which the libellant received. His claim was \$2,282 37. About three per cent. for justice and sincly seven per cent for collecting

The Saratoga Daily Forum is a handsome little daily paper just started and to be published during the season at nat famous watering place, by E. C. Latimer; Henry McGuier and F. B. Graham, Editors. It is well got up, and keeps a proper look out for local news.

Gov. Wood, of Obio, having received the appointment of Consul at Valparsiso, has resigned his office of GovTHE BALTIMORE FIREMEN.

The Baltimore Fir-men visited Brooklyn, yesters in continuance of the perfect round of pleasure which the have had, ever since their arrival here last work, under a fraternal providence of the "Manhattans" of this Co. They proceeded from their lodgings at Gunter's Horn Kipp & Brown's stages, to Fulton Ferry, and crossed to East River at that point On the opposite shore to found a Committee of Brooklyn Fremen wating to come them, in the name of the Fire Department of the flourishing Island City, composed of Messrs. Rhodes ? well, Roof, Dubois, Phillips, McCormic, and Emanuel. these they were conducted to the Franklin House, by gale themselves, preparitorily, for the trip before them they did while Linbard's Band played the favoris bemore air. "Cherry Alley"

OREENTATIONS AND DOINGS AT BROOKLYS.

The party first proceeded to the Naval Lyceum, who they were kindly received by the Librarian, Mr. Sea Among the curiosities in the Cabinet of this Institute there are two or three not named in the account of se former visit to it, which we must notice burriedly. One these is Neptune's Vase, a goblet shaped sub-marins is posit, composed chiefly of white coral, brought from to Bay of Bengal by Capt. R. Henderson—se artistic is fee and finish as to make one almost unagine that the old on the Sea had used it to treat the gods and goddessestes. tar and other fashionable drinks, of the fabled circle of me thology. We also noticed a copy of the Bible in the a lay tongue, printed in Amsterdam in 1773; and what older still, a volume of Moral Discourses, by the celebras preacher, Michael, of Milan, bearing the date of in These volumes are both printed in the ancient blacking style. A stone said to have been taken from the pales

These volumes are both printed in the ancient blacking style. A stone said to have been taken from the plang Herod, the Tetrarch, and a chip of wood from the him which Christopher Columbus was born. Among a portraits accorning the walls, there are fine ones of the Presidents of the United States, centering around has Washington, an admirably obiseled biast of whose withe inscription "Pater Pairia," stands in the foregrant. Proceeding from the Lyceum we were handrossis a ceived by Commodore Boardman, the present Commo ant of the station, a Marylander bimself by birth, and me dured to a boat which conveyed us to the receiving an of the station, the North Carolina. On board of the size we were welcomed by Capt. Hudson, the Commodor Boardman, the present Commodor Boardman the present Commodor of the station, the North Carolina. On board of the size in Navy Yare, and Capt. Pike, and Lieutennata Way and King of the officers of the old ship, throughout view were conducted by Carpenter Rustic. This officers as precise pains to make the visit of the Baltimore guest a structive as well as pleasant—whether from a pressure knowledge of the fact that most of them are practical six carpenters we cannot say. A fire engine on deck attendant tention, some one remarking that she bad a rather an "district" assigned ber.

Having disembarked and returned to shors, the part next viewed the great Dry Dock and the various shape the Navy Yard, with frequent expressions of deep intentific machine retreshing operation. Themse they process to Received the great and self-denying departed of the Navy Yard with frequent expressions of deep intentifications. From the Navy Yard the visiting Firemen were seemed by their Brooklyn entertainers to King's "Myrtle State for another retreshing operation. Themse they process to Greenwood Cemetery. In it they visited the imposition of the fact particular of the Rusting Primers Adonne not, as appropriated ty defected in himmental corrections the second and self-column and all-cting. Having visited the i

Owing to the late hour at which the dinner at OddF4. ows' Hall came off, we shall have to give a very bid notice of it, or none at all. The good things prepared by the caterer (Mr. Tyson) were duly dispatched, Mr. Areis rips was introduced by Mr. Allen, and spoke at some length of the vist of the Manhattan Company to Baltimers and of the friendly feelings which had been begotten by h. A splendid wreath was then presented to Mr. Mullen, of Bd timere, by Mr. Bennett, in behalf of former Baltimoreus new residing in New York. Mr. Mullen returned that in the happy style which has characterized all his result while here. The press was toasted, and the representation of The Tribune was called for, and responded briefly is

appropriately. Songs and accordets closed the jets doings c. he night, which will not soon be forgotten. Before separating, the memory of Col. William H. W. on, (who was killed in Mexico.) a former President of the Shing Creek.
In mostifaces were presented by Senators OTIS and NNETT, and the till was laid over and recommitted instructors to report complete.
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fresh water ocean-and are about one hundred misfrom Mackinaw. More than two centuries against Soo" and the Lake Superior region were visited civilized man; the Crees was erected, and the destaof repentance for the remission of sins was profited by the Catholic Missionaries, to the untamed sess of the forest. The State of Ohio now contains overise millions of inhabitants; but when the territory wint the limits of that flourishing Commonwealth was 16 howling wilderness, and not a solitary white man halfs placed his foot upon her soil, this unexplored regist as even then the abiding place of men who built chips "blessed Virgin's and Redeess chaunted bymns to the "praise," and secured the reverential attention of "Native Americans by the gergeous and imposing or

monials of the Church of Rome. It is now two hundred and twelve years since Lat-HAULT first saw the Falls of St. Mary; in a birthed cance he led the first western expedition, he passed at the beautiful clear waters and between the thickly de "tering archipelages of Lake Huron," and ascender to on Oct 4, 1641, where he found an Indian village of the

In 1665 Father CLAUDE ALLOUEZ reached the "Son admired the beautiful river with its woody isles and in the g bays, and informs us that the "Savages works Lake Superior as a Divinity." He sailed along the first Lake, passed the pictured rocks, built a chapel, and their ians who never before had seen a white man, came t gaze upon him, and on his "pictures of Hell and the les" "Judgment," when he taught them to chant the pair sal

In 1671, a Congress of the Nations assembled bets was a meet singular and extraordinary Congress of E clans, and of brilliantly clad officers from the veteransols of France. On this spot, one hundred and eighty signs ago, congregated the chieftains of the wild August from the head springs of the St. Lawrence, the Mississe and the Red River, and formally acknowledged these under the protection of the French King. The imposition on the French King. The imposition of the French King. and amidst the groves of maple and pine, of six si hemleck that are strangely intermingled on the best banks of the St. Mary, where the bounding riverise ts waters into snowy whiteness, as they harry pad ! dark evergreen of the tufted islands in the channel zealous Missionari-s and steel clad soldiery bowed bein

the cross, and chanted—
"The hunners of Heaven's king advance:
The mystery of the cross shines forth." As early as 1628, the "Soo" was a place of great rest the favorite stopping place of the fur traders and of ogenes on their way to and from Mackinsw from said Lake Superior-but the current of human events care this region to be quite forgotten, while other portions of its New World, then unknown, became pregnant with the ef-

dences of progressive civilization. It is but a few years since the pictured rocks of Lake So perfor were described and pictorially illustrated as a set discovery, but they were seen, admired and described in the French Missionaries one hundred and eighty eight rest ago. The rich mineral deposits of copper and troots its Lake Superior region, were officially proclaimed as new and important discoveries only a short time since; and there ex seen heading toward this mineral region ex Cabinet Man ters and Governors, Congressmen and Professors, Braker and Speculators, Woodmen and Miners; locating, presenting and equating were all the rago everybody sturse. with a "pocket full of rocks"—Copper Companies were formed and the market glutted with stocks in any quantity and at prices to suit customers. But the existence

generally supposed, nor were Lake Superior Mining Companies the devices of modern days.
In 1665 Father Alloues heard of the existence of a " mass.

t this mineral wealth were no new disc